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Fruit

OUTLOOK & SITUATION

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Summary

Fresh Fruit Supplies Adequate; Processed Supplies Tighten

Despite smaller crops, supplies of most noncitrus fruit should be adequate this fall. The August 1 forecast for noncitrus production is 5 percent smaller than last year, but still 10 percent above 1981. This forecast includes all major tree fruits and grapes, totaling 13.1 million tons.

This summer's hot, dry weather caused a reduction in the production forecast for some fruit. Nevertheless, the apple crop is expected to 3 percent larger than last year, and the pear crop, 2 percent larger. With larger supplies of apples and pears, prices of fresh noncitrus fruit this fall are likely to remain below a year ago.

Canned noncitrus supplies—particularly peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail—will be tight during the 1983/84 marketing season, reflecting depleted carryin stocks and a reduced pack. Demand prospects for canned fruit may be somewhat brighter with the improved economy. Consequently, prices are expected to strengthen in the months ahead as reflected by recent price hikes by packers.

Supplies of dried fruit are expected to remain adequate this season. Raisin production is likely to be up from last year's large crop, and larger carryin stocks at the beginning of the season will result in heavy supplies during 1983/84. The larger 1983/84 prune crop will result in a total supply of dried prunes moderately less than last season because carryin stocks are well below a year ago. Prices of dried fruit are not expected to rise appreciably.

Frozen noncitrus supplies will vary this season. Supplies of frozen tart cherries will be tight, reflecting both a significantly smaller pack and reduced stocks. Frozen strawberries, with substantially larger stocks in cold storage, and with a relatively large pack, will be ample. An improved economy may raise demand somewhat, and prices are expected to strengthen.

Reflecting the larger crop, on-tree returns for oranges have been sharply lower than a year ago. Significantly heavy supplies remain; thus, returns will remain lower. Currently, Florida groves are in good-to-excellent condition, and a larger orange crop is possible for the 1983/84 season.

The larger 1982/83 orange crop, combined with a higher juice yield, resulted in a sharply increased pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). However, because of smaller carryin stocks and reduced imports, the total supply is still slightly less than in the preceding season. Sales have lagged slightly from last season despite constant prices. If the shipments maintain their current pace, carryover is likely to be below last season and prices may remain steady through the balance of the season.

Although smaller crops of almonds and walnuts are forecast this year, supplies still will be adequate because of significantly larger carryin stocks. With an improved economy, demand may be brighter than last season, and grower prices for almonds will be above the low levels of the past 2 years.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the 1982 per capita consumption of all tree nuts was 2.03 pounds, up substantially from 1981. All five major nuts except walnuts recorded an increase.

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

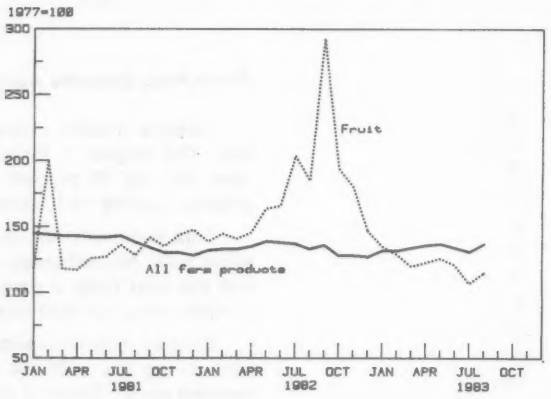
The index of prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit has been well below a year ago, primarily reflecting larger supplies of apples and oranges. After the two consecutive monthly declines, the August index advanced to 115 (1977=100), up 7.5 percent from July. Higher prices for apples, grapefruit, and strawberries more than offset lower prices for peaches, lemons, and oranges. The index is still 38 percent below a year earlier. With larger crops of apples and pears, and the heavy remaining supplies of oranges, prices are expected to remain below a year ago through the early fall.

Although retail prices of fresh fruit have steadily advanced, they are still slightly lower than a year earlier. The July BLS index of consumer price for fresh fruit advanced to 326.5 (1967=100), up 5 percent from June, but still 2 percent below a year ago. Most fruit prices were up because of seasonal decline in supplies. Orange prices jumped and banana prices continued to rise after rainstorm damages in Honduras and Guatemala reduced supplies. Prices are likely to rise further until plentiful supplies of apples and citrus become available this fall, but are likely to remain lower than last year. In contrast, retail prices of processed fruit have remained slightly higher than a year ago, primarily reflecting increased prices for canned fruit items—particularly juice. With the improved economy and tight supplies of some canned fruit, retail prices of processed fruit are likely to remain firm.

Producer prices of canned fruit have fluctuated narrowly this year, but remain below a year ago. At 251.1 (1967=100), the July BLS producer price index for canned fruit is still slightly lower than a year before. However, with stocks depleted and this season's pack likely to be smaller, producer prices of most canned fruit are expected to strengthen during the 1983/84 marketing season. In contrast, the producer price index for canned fruit juice has averaged higher than last year because of increased prices for apples, grapefruits, and pineapples.

Reflecting adequate supplies and slow demand, producer prices for frozen fruit and juices have been somewhat lower than last year. The July BLS producer price index for frozen fruit and juice, at 301.3, is slightly less than last year. Likewise, ample supplies and slow movement have kept producer prices of raisins steady.

Price Received by Producers, Fruit and All Farm Products



Fresh Fruit: BLS Consumer Price Index

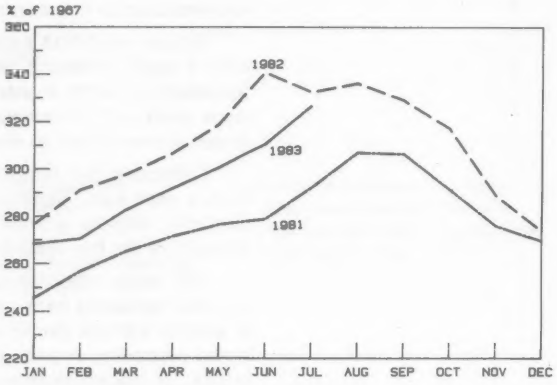


Table 1.—Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit

Year	(1977=100)				
	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1980	124	125	131	117	122
1981	130	119	123	135	142
1982	175	142	159	227	174
1983		128	123	[1]111	

[1]Two-month average.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

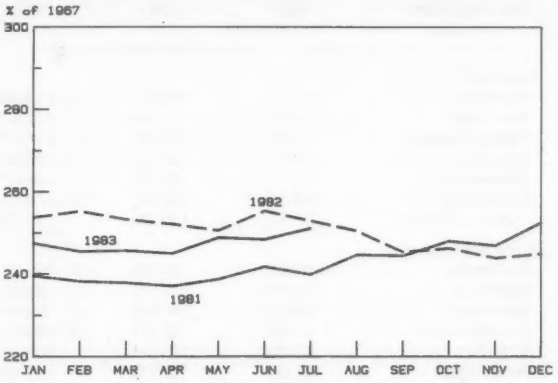
Table 2.—Annual and quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit

Year	(1967=100)				
	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1980	264	238	265	290	261
1981	278	256	276	302	279
1982	309	289	322	333	293
1983		274	301	[1]327	

[1]July's figure.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Canned Fruit: BLS Producers Price Index



NONCITRUS

The August 1 forecast for this year's noncitrus production is 5 percent smaller than last year, but still 10 percent above 1981. The forecast includes all major tree fruits and grapes, totaling 13.1 million tons. July's hot, dry weather reduced output of some fruit, such as apples and peaches. Despite the smaller production, however, supplies of noncitrus fruit should be adequate this fall, mainly reflecting larger crops of apples and pears. F.o.b. prices for most summer fruit have been below a year ago.

Supplies of canned noncitrus, particularly peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail, will be tight during 1983/84, reflecting depleted carryin stocks and, likely, a reduced pack. The total frozen fruit pack will be significantly smaller than last year, because of a sharply reduced tart cherry crop. Supplies of frozen strawberries will be adequate to meet market needs. With a larger crop expected, supplies of raisins will be heavy during 1983/84. Significantly larger carryin stocks will add to the supply.

Apples

Slightly Larger Crop Expected

Marking the second consecutive increase, the Nation's apple crop is forecast at 8.38 billion pounds, 3 percent more than the 1982 crop, but still 5 percent below the record 1980 crop. Production in the Eastern States is forecast at 3.19 billion pounds, fractionally more than last year, and comes mainly from larger output in New York, which is expected to show a 2-percent rise from 1982. Most other States show reductions. The crop in the Central States is forecast at 1.23 billion pounds, 16 percent less than in 1982. Michigan, the number one apple producer in the Central States, expects a crop of 750 million pounds, off 23 percent. At 3.96 billion pounds, the Western States expect to harvest a 14-percent larger crop with increases reported for all the States except New Mexico. Washington, the Nation's leading apple producer, projects 3 billion pounds, up 15 percent from 1982.

Table 3.—U.S. noncitrus fruit: Total production, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983

Crop	1981	1982	1983
		1,000 tons	
Apples	3,877	4,055	4,191
Apricots	89	113	105
Cherries, sweet	153	158	156
Cherries, tart	67	155	71
Grapes	4,458	6,616	5,897
Nectarines	182	173	190
Peaches	1,391	1,146	985
Pears	897	805	824
Plums and prunes	776	581	649
Total	11,890	13,802	13,068

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS.

Table 4.—Frozen fruit and berries cold storage holdings

Commodity	June 30		
	1981	1982	1983
		1,000 pounds	
Apples	57,311	52,238	52,760
Apricots	10,073	6,406	10,179
Cherries	36,662	28,548	21,238
Grapes	3,248	2,957	3,795
Peaches	21,921	24,935	21,624
Blackberries	15,714	12,490	7,880
Blueberries	8,026	5,910	9,111
Boysenberries	5,317	4,752	2,266
Raspberries, Red	4,663	4,921	18,810
Strawberries	165,139	133,216	220,443
Other fruits and berries	78,073	75,096	92,224
Total	406,149	351,469	460,330

SOURCE: Cold Storage, SRS.

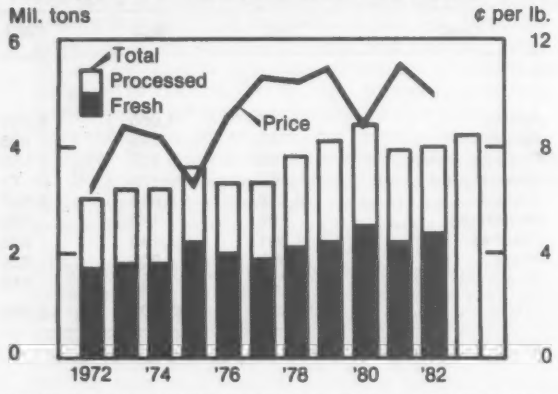
Table 5.—Apples: Regional production, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983

Area	1981[1]	1982[1]	1983
		Billion pounds	
East	2.78	3.18	3.19
Central States	1.15	1.47	1.23
West	3.82	3.46	3.96
Total U.S.	7.75	8.11	8.38

[1]Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (million pounds): United States: 1981—47.7, 1982—13.8.

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS.

U.S. Apple Production, Utilization and Prices



Utilized production. Season average grower prices. 1983 indicated total production.

Use of the 1982 Crop

The larger 1982 crop has allowed more apples to be used in both fresh market and processing than in 1981. However, the proportion consumed as fresh decreased from 58 percent in 1981 to 56 percent in 1982. Apples processed for all categories were up, except for juice and cider. Total processed use for juice and cider declined from 55 percent in 1981 to 50 percent in 1982. Reflecting the significantly reduced carryin stocks, apples used for canning increased 24 percent from 1981 and the relative share showed a substantial gain. Although the quantity of apples used for other products (vinegar, wine, jam, and fresh slices for pie filling) was small, the category increased sharply in both absolute and relative terms.

Exports Steady; Imports Rise Sharply

U.S. exports of fresh apples totaled 273,298 metric tons during July 1982-June 1983—almost the same as a year earlier. However, sharp increases were indicated for Taiwan and Hong Kong where shipments rose 69 and 41 percent, respectively. These gains are not sufficient to offset decreases to Canada, Europe, and Latin America. Larger Canadian and European crops resulted in fewer shipments to those destinations. Exports to Canada and Europe fell 35 and 32 percent, respectively. A 12-percent decrease was also recorded for Latin America.

Despite the larger crop, U.S. imports of fresh apples during the first half of 1983 were up 35 percent from a year ago. A 43-percent increase in imports was reported for both Chile and New Zealand. Imports from South Africa more than doubled. However, Canada, our principal supplier, showed a 5-percent decline.

Market Outlook

The larger crop and increased supplies of fresh oranges caused substantially lower prices for 1982 apples. The U.S. season-average grower price was 9.9 cents a pound, down from 11.1 cents the year before. Prices for fresh sales averaged 13 cents a pound, off 16 percent from 1981, while prices for processing use, at $118 a ton, gained almost 16 percent.

Table 6.—Processed apples: Season average price per ton received by growers, by type of use, principal States, 1980-82

Use and State	1980	1981	1982
		Dollars	
Canning:			
Michigan	102.00	145.00	127.00
New York	94.00	138.00	124.00
Pennsylvania	106.00	119.00	135.00
Virginia	96.00	129.00	131.00
Washington	70.00	87.00	180.00
West Virginia	103.00	128.00	134.00
United States	97.40	121.00	134.00
Juice and cider:			
California	69.00	59.00	133.00
Michigan	72.00	120.00	86.00
New York	76.00	110.00	95.00
Pennsylvania	64.00	93.00	102.00
Virginia	72.00	104.00	101.00
Washington	76.00	65.00	120.00
United States	73.70	87.90	104.00
Frozen:			
Michigan	106.00	162.00	144.00
New York	124.00	178.00	134.00
United States	112.00	160.00	143.00
Dried:			
California	94.00	80.00	134.00
New York	90.00	134.00	118.00
United States	78.70	77.10	120.00

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Mid-Year Supplement, SRS.

Since last October, grower prices for fresh apples had been significantly below last year's high. With the seasonally reduced supplies, prices have strengthened. The August price, at 14.4 cents a pound, is now 8 percent above a year earlier. However, prices are expected to decline when a larger supply becomes available this fall. Processor demand for this year's canning apples looks encouraging in view of good consumer demand. An improved economy could boost demand for canned apple juice. In addition, with smaller stocks of canned apple juice, processors will bid aggressively for processing apples in the Central and Eastern States. A smaller pack of frozen tart cherries and reduced stocks of frozen apples may also strengthen the demand for apples to freeze. The Michigan Processing Apple Grower Marketing Committee recently recommended a minimum base price for the 1983 processing apples that is somewhat above the price for last year.

This year's fresh apple market situation looks similar to last year's with another large crop in the Pacific Northwest. A sharply larger crop in Washington is likely to keep fresh prices weak throughout the season. On the other hand, the export outlook for 1983/84 is more favorable than last season because of smaller crops in Western Europe.

Avocados

U.S. production of avocados in 1982/83 totaled 250,700 tons—the second largest crop on record—up 37 percent from 1981/82. Larger crops were indicated for both Cali-

Table 7.—Avocados: Acreage, production, yield per acre, 1978/79-1982/83 seasons

Season[1]	Acreage			Production	Yield per bearing acre
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Total		
	1,000 acres			*1,000 tons*	*Tons*
California:					
1978/79	40.0	12.0	52.0	123.0	3.08
1979/80	45.1	13.2	58.3	75.0	1.66
1980/81	59.5	16.3	75.8	238.0	4.00
1981/82	65.7	14.5	80.2	157.0	2.39
1982/83[2]	69.4	12.2	81.6	216.0	3.11
Florida:					
1978/79	7.7	1.8	9.5	23.1	3.00
1979/80	8.3	2.2	10.5	27.3	3.29
1980/81	9.1	1.9	11.0	30.8	3.38
1981/82	9.3	2.3	11.6	25.8	2.77
1982/83[2]	10.0	1.8	11.8	34.7	3.47

[1]Season for California November 1 - October 31; for Florida late June-February. [2]Preliminary.

SOURCES: California and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Services.

fornia and Florida. The California crop, at 216,000 tons, accounts for 86 percent of the total crop and was 38 percent more than the previous season. Florida production, at 34,700 tons, increased 34 percent.

The larger output in California was attributed not only to increased bearing acreage but also to higher yield. California bearing acreage has steadily increased to a record 69,400 in 1982/83 and is estimated to reach 73,800 in 1983/84. Likewise, Florida bearing acreage also reached a record 10,000 in 1982/83. The upward trend of production for both California and Florida avocados will continue.

The 1983/84 forecast for certified shipment of Florida avocados is estimated to be down 25 percent from 1982/83. Sporadic bloom and light fruit set in the spring account for the expected reduction in volume. Fruit maturity is lagging several weeks behind normal and fruit sizes are generally smaller.

Because of the smaller 1983/84 crop and late maturity, shipments of Florida avocados are running well behind last year's pace. F.o.b. prices had been considerably above a year earlier, but prices recently weakened considerably, declining to $4.88 a layer carton, size 10-14 in Dade County, on August 22, compared with $5.81 a year ago. In contrast, the sharply larger shipments from California have caused f.o.b. prices well below a year ago, being quoted on August 22 at $9.00, 2-layer tray pack carton, sizes 32-36, down 45 percent from a year earlier. Because remaining supplies are sharply larger than a year earlier, f.o.b. prices will remain lower.

Cherries

Sweet Cherry Crop Slightly Smaller

The final forecast for the 1983 sweet cherry crop is 156,230 tons, down fractionally from last year. Decreased crops are reported for Idaho, Michigan, and Montana, but all other States show gains. The Pacific Coast States indicate a 10-percent increase in production. Because of early maturity, the sweet cherry season was over early. Weekly f.o.b. prices fluctuated widely. Demand was good as the total unloads of sweet cherries rose almost 75 percent over a year ago. The latest shipping point price for Bing cherries, f.o.b. Washington, was quoted at $14.50 a 20-pound carton in mid-July, compared with $12 a year ago.

With the sharply increased carryover and larger sales for fresh market, the total pack of canned and brined cherries will be down from last year. However, the total supply still will be adequate to meet market needs. With the improved economy, demand for canned sweet cherries will remain relatively good, and prices may stay firm along with other canned fruits.

Tart Cherry Production Sharply Lower

U.S. tart cherry production is estimated at 142 million pounds, down 54 percent from 1982, but still 7 percent more than 1981. In Michigan, the leading producer, bad weather reduced production to about 30 percent of the 1982 crop. This has caused overall production in the Great Lake States to be only 116 million pounds, a 61-percent drop from last year. However, prospects in the Western States are for larger crops.

The smaller crop will result in significantly reduced deliveries of tart cherries to processors and in higher prices. In Michigan, which produced 56 percent of this year's crop, processors are being paid 46 to 50 cents a pound depending on the grade and packs—much higher than last year's low. Industry reports show that by July 30, 73 million pounds of red cherries went to freezers, off 52 percent from a year earlier. Therefore, the reduced pack combined with considerably smaller stocks will result in tight supplies during 1983/84. In contrast, canned supplies may be adequate to meet market needs, with their stocks more than double those of a year ago. Higher costs of raw products and smaller supplies will strengthen prices throughout the season.

Grapes

Substantially Smaller Crop

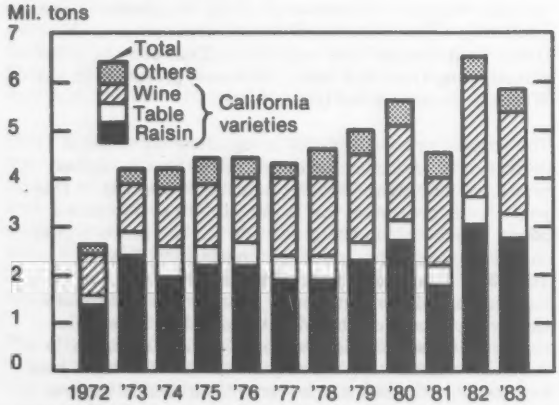
On August 1, the U.S. grape crop was forecast at 5.9 million tons, 11 percent below last year, but still 32 percent above 1981. California, which has grown 91 percent of the crop, expects to harvest 5.35 million tons. This is 13 percent less than it grew in 1982, and indicates smaller crops for all three types. Prospects for raisin-type grapes are at 2.75 million tons, 12 percent below 1982, but if this production is realized, this year's crop still will be the second largest on record. The output of wine-type grapes, at 2.1 million tons, will be down 13 percent. Maturity is about 1 week behind normal. Table-type grape production is forecast at 500,000 tons, 17 percent below last year. Maturity is about 1-2 weeks behind normal. However, production of California grapes will continue its upward trend because bearing acreage will continue to increase in the near future.

Mixed production is expected in other States, but the total will be up 15 percent, with all of the principal States producing more. Washington, the second largest grape-producing State in the Nation, expects a 30-percent increase to 220,000 tons—a record crop. New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania all report excellent crops. New York expects to harvest 170,000 tons, up 8 percent; Michigan, 60,000 tons, up 3 percent; Pennsylvania, 53,000 tons, up 13 percent. In contrast, smaller crops are indicated for Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, and Ohio.

Market Outlook

Because of early maturity, shipments of fresh table grapes were running well ahead of last year's pace. Despite the smaller crop, f.o.b. prices are generally weak. On August 22, f.o.b. prices for Thompson Seedless in the Central San Joaquin Valley, California, were quoted at $7 a 23-pound lug, compared with $8.80 a year ago. Consequently, the relatively larger supplies of table grapes for fresh market will probably keep prices weak.

U.S. Grape Production



Total Production. 1983 indicated production.

With larger crops in the Great Lake States, particularly in New York, an increase in grape crushing is expected. Conversely, no increase is likely in California because of a smaller crop, reduced growth in wine shipments, and a sharply large wine inventory. According to the Wine Institute, California wine shipments during the first 6 months of 1983 were up only 1.2 percent from a year earlier. Consequently, inventories at bonded wineries and wine cellars in California on May 31 totaled 525 million gallons, up 20.4 percent from a year earlier. This has caused wine prices to weaken somewhat. The BLS producer price index of wine in July averaged near last year's. The prices are expected to be lower in view of continued importing, sluggish domestic shipment of wines, and larger stocks.

The reduced winery demand is expected to result in a larger raisin crop. With significantly larger carryin stocks at the beginning of the 1983/84 season, total supplies of raisins should be heavy. Shipments were down during 1982/83 mainly reflecting sluggish foreign demand. Domestic shipments increased slightly, while exports (excluding Canada) decreased 10 percent from 1981/82. This reflects significantly reduced shipments to Europe where a European Community (EC) subsidy to Greece has disrupted the market.

Nectarines

Crop Significantly Larger

The 1983 California nectarine crop is forecast at 190,000 tons, 10 percent higher than last year. The increase is generally the result of expanded bearing acreage. The estimated 1983 bearing acreage is 23,250, up almost 5 percent from 1982. With good weather, larger crops can be expected to continue.

Because of the larger crop, nectarine shipments through mid-August were running moderately ahead of last season. With the increased volume, the f.o.b. price has declined from the early season high. On August 22, f.o.b. prices of nectarines (sizes 60-64) in the central and southern San Joaquin Valley, California, were reported at $4.75 a 2-layer lug, compared with $7 a year ago. Prices are likely to strengthen with decreased supplies later in the season, but are likely to average below last season.

Peaches

Substantially Reduced Production

Peach production is forecast at 1.97 billion pounds, 14 percent smaller than 1982. Excluding California clingstone peaches, the crop is forecast at 1.19 billion pounds, virtually the same as last year. The August 1 California clingstone peach crop is forecast at 780 million pounds, 29 percent below 1982.

In the nine Southern States, where most of the peaches are harvested for fresh market, tonnage is estimated to be down 32 percent from last year. The South Carolina crop, at 95 million pounds, accounts for 34 percent of the total tonnage from the nine Southern States and is down 55 percent from last year's short crop. Georgia is down 30 percent, with a crop of 85 million pounds. In contrast, California's Freestone peaches, at 440 million pounds, are

Table 8.—Nectarines: Acreage, production, yield per acre, 1976 to date

Season	Acreage			Production	Yield per bearing acre
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Total		
		1,000 acres		*1,000 tons*	*Tons*
California:					
1976	13.2	6.4	19.6	128.0	9.70
1977	13.8	7.7	21.5	155.0	11.23
1978	14.7	8.9	23.6	148.0	10.07
1979	16.5	9.7	26.2	172.0	10.42
1980	18.4	9.0	27.4	191.0	10.38
1981	21.0	7.4	28.4	182.0	8.67
1982[1]	22.2	7.1	29.3	173.0	7.79

[1]Preliminary.

SOURCE: California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

up 6 percent. Also, several late peach-producing States show increases. The New Jersey crop, at 110 million pounds, is up 25 percent, and Pennsylvania is up 10 percent.

Prices Mixed

Shipments of peaches to the fresh market have lagged mainly because of slower movement from South Carolina. As a result, f.o.b. prices at shipping points in South Carolina and Georgia were well above a year ago. On the other hand, larger supplies from California have kept peach prices down in the West. On August 22, f.o.b. prices for fresh yellow peaches, size 56-64, in the central San Joaquin Valley, California, were reported at $4.75 a 2-layer lug, compared with $4.90 last year. The larger supplies from the late States have also depressed prices for fresh peaches. In South and Central New Jersey, f.o.b. prices at the shipping points on August 22 were quoted at $5.25 a 3/4 bushel, size 2" and up, down 42 percent from a year ago. Prices are likely to strengthen somewhat when the season nears completion, but probably will remain below last year.

Tight Supplies of Canned Peaches Expected

With California's smaller crop, the total pack of canned clingstone peaches is anticipated to be substantially less. The industry estimates that 13.3 million cases (24 2-1/2's) will be packed for the season—the lowest in 40 years. Estimated deliveries of clingstone to canners through August 14 totaled 205,638 tons, down 22 percent. With the depleted carryin stocks at the beginning of the season and a smaller pack, the total supply of canned clingstone will be 18.9 million cases, 26 percent below last year. Based on shipments during the last several years, the supply will be tight for the upcoming season. Demand, however, may gain in light of an improved economy.

Although most of the 1983 canned Freestone peach pack will come from the California crop, which is 6 percent larger than last year, the total pack is not likely to increase. There probably will be some diversion to fresh sales, because California compensated for the shortfall in the Southeastern States. The small pack in prospect, combined with significantly reduced carryin stocks at the beginning of the season, will result in a tight supply during 1983/84. California Freestone peach processors have accepted the base price of $133.50 a ton for Fay Elberta peaches. The price and delivery terms are the same as those established last year.

Producer prices of canned peaches have been generally below a year earlier. The July BLS producer price index, at 295.7 (1967=100), was down 4 percent from 1982. Prices are expected to strengthen in the months ahead, reflecting tighter supplies and an improved economy. Packers have recently raised prices.

Canned Peach Exports Down

Exports of canned peaches during 1982/83 totaled 35,972 metric tons, down 10 percent. Sharply reduced shipments to Canada and Latin America were chiefly responsible. Canada, the leading customer, took 24 percent less than last season; it's share of total purchases declined from 38 percent in 1981/82 to 32 percent in 1982/83. Latin America was reported to have purchased 63 percent less. Increased exports to West Germany, our principal market in Europe, only partially offset the drop. Japan, the second leading customer, bought almost the same quantity as a year ago. However, exports for 1983/84 have taken off to a fast start, with June exports up 27 percent.

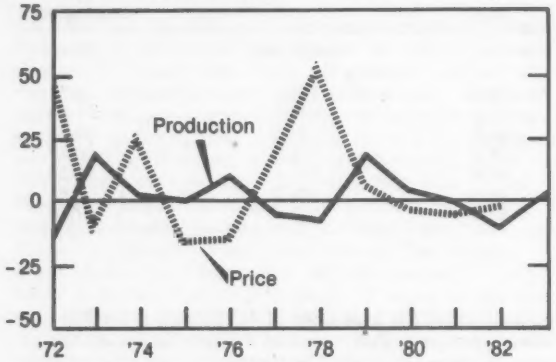
Pears

Crop Slightly Larger

The August 1 forecast for the 1983 U.S. pear crop, at 823,580 tons, is up 2 percent. Bartlett tonnage in the three Pacific Coast States is forecast at 526,000 tons, fractionally more than last year. Larger crops from Oregon and Washington more than offset smaller crops from California. All areas report varying amounts of hail damage, which could cause considerable cullage. Fruit size is small in California, but good in Washington. In this region, production of other than Bartletts is estimated at 257,500 tons, up 9 percent. Crops from both Oregon and Washington will be larger, while the California crop is reported to be the same as last year. Output from other Western States (Colorado and Utah) will be significantly larger. Most of the remaining U.S. crop is centered in New York and Michigan, where production is reported to be significantly smaller. The New York crop was hurt by the unusual spring weather, but fruit is in generally good condition. Spring freezes and poor pollination have reduced the Michigan crop.

U.S. Pears: Changes in Production and Prices

% change from previous year



Utilized Production. Season average grower prices. 1983 indicated production.

Market Outlook

Opening f.o.b. prices for fresh Bartletts were well below a year ago. Prices have declined further with increased shipments. On August 22, Bartlett pears were quoted in Lake Mendocino County, California, at $11.25 a box of 90-135 size, U.S. No. 1, compared with $11.85 a year ago. Even though the total crop is only fractionally larger, supplies of Bartlett pears for fresh market probably will increase because of the closing of two major packers on the West Coast. In the past, growers delivered a large quantity of Bartletts to these packers for canning. Consequently, the season-average price for Bartletts to fresh market is not likely to be above last year. In August, California growers and canners agreed on a field price of $135 a ton, the same as last year. The expected larger crop of winter pears in the Northwest is also likely to keep prices weak late in the season. In addition, the larger apple crop may be another depressant for winter pear prices.

Total shipments of canned pears showed a moderate rise from 1981/82. The substantially smaller 1982/83 supply has resulted in June 1 carryover stocks well below a year ago. With a smaller pack in prospect, the total supply will be tight this season. Producer prices of canned pears have been above last year. Tight supplies and an improved economy will cause prices to remain firm.

Exports of Fresh Pears Down

During July 1982-June 1983, U.S. exports of fresh pears declined 31 percent from 1981/82 to 35,857 metric tons. Most countries showed smaller purchases. Significantly fewer pears were shipped to Canada and Western Europe. The worldwide economic slowdown and larger pear crops in Canada and Western Europe contributed to the reduced exports. Latin America, one of the principal market area, also reduced its purchases sharply, down 46 percent. Prospects for U.S. exports of fresh pears during 1983/84 do not look favorable because of the good crop expected in Canada, and continued import restrictions in Latin America.

Plums and Prunes

The California plum crop is estimated at 170,000 tons, 43 percent above the small 1982 crop. Quality is good and size is near normal. Because of the sharply larger crop, shipments are running well ahead of last year and prices are falling. On August 22, f.o.b. prices for Fiars plums were reported at $7 a 28-pound lug carton (size 4X4) in central and southern San Joaquin Valley, California, compared with $12 a year earlier. The season-average price for the 1983 plum crop is expected to be lower.

The 1983 prune and plum crop in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington was expected to total 60,800 tons, 2 percent more than last year, but still 20 percent below 1981. Prospects are down in Idaho and Oregon, with decreases of 3 and 13 percent, respectively. Michigan expects to harvest 13,000 tons, up 18 percent. Dry weather hindered fruit sizing, but fruit sets are good. The Washington crop, at 15,000 tons, is up 30 percent from 1982 and has good fruit set. The opening f.o.b. prices for fresh prunes in Yakima Valley, Washington, were well below a year earlier; prices have declined further with increased volume.

The 1983 production of California dried prunes is forecast at 135,000 tons, 7 percent more than last year, but still 15 percent below 1981. Fruit size is expected to be smaller, but quality is normal. Growers reported some scab and brown rot problems. Even with a larger crop, the total supply of dried prunes for 1983/84 will be moderately less than last season because of significantly reduced carryin stocks. According to the California Prune Marketing Committee, total shipments of dried prunes during 1982/83 amounted to 148,396 tons, down 7 percent, with a sharp decrease in exports more than offsetting increased domestic shipments. Exports declined 17 percent, accounting for 36 percent of the total shipments, comparably less than 41 percent last season. Fewer exports to France, West Germany, Italy, and Mexico were chiefly responsible. However, larger shipments to Japan were reported and accounted for 22 percent of the total exports, compared with only 11 percent last season. The California Prune Marketing Committee has recommended that 100 percent of the 1983 crop be saleable.

Reduced shipments have held producer prices of dried prunes only slightly above last year. The July BLS producer price index at 251.3 was 2 percent higher. Prices may remain relatively firm in response to smaller supplies during the upcoming season.

BERRIES

Cranberries

Another Record Crop

The 1983 cranberry crop is forecast at 2.95 million barrels, slightly above the record 1982 outturn. Massachusetts, Oregon, and Washington expect 2, 31, and 48 percent increases, respectively. New Jersey and Wisconsin anticipate production decreases. Crop prospects are excellent in Massachusetts, but weather and pest problems have adversely affected the crop in some other States.

The ratio of fresh to processed use shifted slightly in favor of processed, with 80 percent going to processors. Looking at State-by-State use, the largest share goes to processing, ranging from 100 percent in New Jersey to 73 percent in Wisconsin.

The price per barrel rose 12 percent in 1982 to $46.30, despite the record production. Given the strong demand for both fresh and processed cranberries, prices will likely remain even to slightly higher.

Strawberries

Shipments Running Above Last Year

Through August, shipments of California fresh strawberries, at 31.2 million 12-pint trays, are 3 percent more than the comparable period in 1982. However, shipments will likely begin to dwindle because production is substantially below a year ago.

The Northwest season wound down in mid-July. Shipments to processors from both Oregon and Washington, according to preliminary estimates, were sharply above last year. Washington delivered 14.8 million pounds of berries, while Oregon shipped 71.3 million pounds.

California shipments to freezers through August 20 were estimated at 160.4 million pounds, compared with 171.1 million in 1982. U.S. imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico in 1982 totaled 29.9 million pounds, slightly more than half the 1981 amount. Through August 14, imports from Mexico were a quarter more than through the same date last year.

Table 9.—Strawberry deliveries for freezing

State	1982	1983
	Million pounds	
California[1]	171.1	160.4
Oregon[2]	54.0	71.3
Washington[2]	12.7	14.8
Total 3 States	237.8	246.5

[1]Through August 21 for 1982, August 20 for 1983. [2]For the season.

SOURCES: California and Washington Federal-State Market News Service.

Cold storage holdings of frozen strawberries on August 1, at 240.5 million pounds, were moderately above the previous month. The increase reflects the seasonal advance in the frozen pack. Although no comparable data for 1982 cold storage holdings are available, comparisons do exist for July. July 1 figures show cold storage holdings up 65 percent over 1982.

Grower prices for California strawberries for freezers were still running at 34 cents a pound. Prices will not likely advance, given the adequate cold storage holdings and seasonal decreases in shipments.

CITRUS

Reflecting the significantly larger orange crop, the final forecast of the 1982/83 citrus crop, at 13.4 million tons, is 10 percent above last year, but still 12 percent smaller than 1980/81. Larger orange crops are estimated for all producing areas except Texas. Larger crops also were reported for lemons, limes, and Temples. Moderately to sharply smaller crops are indicated for grapefruit, tangelos, and tangerines. Generally, prices for most citrus have been lower.

Oranges

Remaining Supplies of California Valencias Larger

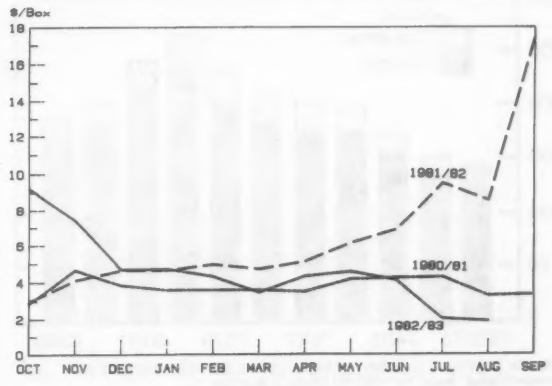
A late harvest and a larger crop have caused considerably greater supplies of California Valencias to be harvested as of August 18. Most of these will provide the bulk of fresh market supplies until the next season gets underway. Because of the smaller size, processing use has risen in both absolute and relative terms. As of August 18, processing use accounted for 45 percent of the total crop, compared with 23 percent a year earlier. Exports also gained, but their relative share of the total shipments was down slightly. In contrast, fresh sales have dropped 27 percent; consequently, their market share also dropped to 30 percent from 51 a year ago.

Significantly Lower Fresh Orange Prices

The abundant crop has caused lower prices for all U.S. fresh market oranges since last January; however, seasonally reduced supplies have strengthened prices since June. In August, U.S. on-tree returns for fresh market averaged $4.02 a box, compared with $12.62 a year ago. With plentiful supplies remaining, prices of fresh market oranges are expected to remain lower during the balance of the season.

Lower grower prices and steady marketing costs have held retail fresh orange prices down. The BLS retail price for fresh Valencia oranges in July was 41.8 cents per pound, compared with 52.1 cents a year earlier. In view of adequate supplies of most noncitrus fruit and ample supplies of Valencias, retail prices are expected to remain down until the beginning of next season.

All Oranges: U.S. Equivalent On-Tree Returns Received by Growers



Strong Exports

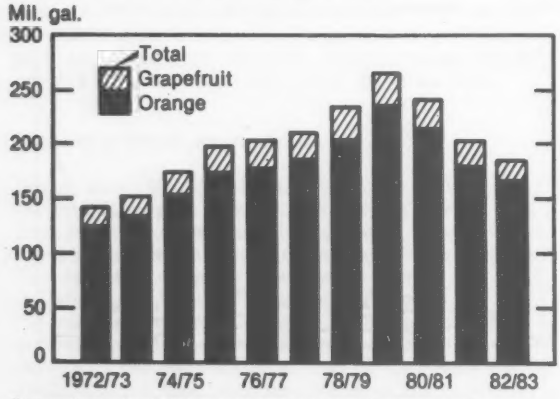
Lower prices have resulted in strong exports of U.S. fresh oranges so far this season, amounting to 335,000 metric tons through June 1983, compared with 290,541 metric tons during the same period a year ago. Shipments to many countries have shown strong gains. Canada, the leading customer for U.S. oranges, mostly Valencias, purchased 11 percent more than last year. Considerably more fresh oranges also were shipped to Europe, with the EC registering a fivefold gain.

Understandably, imports of fresh oranges have been greatly curtailed. During the first half of 1983, imports amounted to 5,460 metric tons, down 69 percent from a year earlier. Smaller imports were indicated for all areas. Purchases from Mexico, the leading supplier, declined 70 percent. Also, imports from Israel fell 68 percent. The two countries accounted for 82 percent of total U.S. purchases.

Sharply Larger Pack of FCOJ

The larger orange crop, combined with a higher juice yield, caused a sharply increased FCOJ pack. The Florida packers processed 170 million gallons (excluding reprocessed) this season, up 27 percent from 1981/82. The Florida FCOJ yield for the 1982/83 orange crop is estimated at 1.48 gallons per box at 42.0 degree brix equivalent, compared with 1.28 for the 1981/82 crop. However, because of the sharply smaller carryin stocks and reduced imports, mostly from Brazil, the total supply for the season is still slightly less than the preceding year. Imports into Florida through August 20 totaled 30 million gallons (42° brix equivalent), compared with 56 million a year earlier. This reduction is not only due to the larger domestic pack, but also due to an investigation of subsidies on Brazilian exports to the United States. In mid-July, the International Trade Commission (ITC) declared that the U.S. citrus industry has been threatened materially by subsidized imports of FCOJ from Brazil. The 3.51 percent ad valorum export tax ruled by the ITC, and agreed by the Brazilian Government to substitute for a countervailing duty previously imposed after the Department of Commerce investigation, remains in force. The government of Brazil has challenged the ITC ruling in the courts.

Florida Packs of Chilled Citrus Juice



Season beginning October. Includes pack from fresh and frozen concentrates. Pack for 1982/83 through August 13.

Even with steady prices, movement of Florida FCOJ was slightly behind last season's pace. As of August 20, total movement amounted to 165.7 million gallons, down 2 percent. However, because of the reduced supplies, stocks on hand, at 93.8 million gallons, were lower. F.o.b. prices for FCOJ have been steady at $3.95 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand, Florida canneries), the same as a year ago. Nevertheless, retail prices have stayed lower since the beginning of the season. In July, the retail prices stood at $1.34 a 16-ounce can, down 7 percent. If movement continues at the present rate, prices are not expected to strengthen.

Slightly Larger Pack of Chilled Orange Juice

Florida's output of chilled orange juice increased slightly through August 20, totaling 169 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed), up slightly from a year ago. The increase was entirely caused by the sharply increased tonnage of fresh oranges used. Of the total, 104 million gallons were processed from fresh oranges, up 23 percent from last season. The remaining quantity, about 65 million gallons, came from reconstituted bulk-frozen concentrate, down 22 percent from a year earlier. The total pack for the season is likely to surpass last season and will mark the first increase in the last 3 years.

The early weak economy and higher prices have caused slower movement of chilled orange juice, with decreases recorded for both domestic and export markets. With the larger pack and the slack movement, stocks on hand as of August 20 were well above last year.

Slack Movement of Canned Orange Juice

The smaller carryover and the reduced pack have resulted in significantly smaller supplies of canned orange juice. Through August 20, Florida packers have processed 8.9 million cases of canned single-strength orange juice (24-2's), 18 percent below a year ago. Although f.o.b. prices have been steady at $9.75 a dozen 46-ounce cans (single-strength, sweetened and unsweetened), movement has lagged moderately from last season's pace. However, because of the decreased pack, the stocks on hand as of August 20 were well below last year. If the slack movement continues, prices are not likely to strengthen.

Grapefruit

Adequate Remaining Supplies

The final forecast for the 1982/83 grapefruit crop is 61.1 million boxes, 14 percent lower than the 1981/82 crop. With the larger California outturn, remaining supplies will be adequate for the fresh market during the balance of the season. Most grapefruit remaining for harvest is in southern California and has good quality and size; Florida groves are generally in good-to-excellent condition.

Despite the smaller crop, on-tree returns for U.S. grapefruit for all uses have been down. However, with seasonal declines in supplies, on-tree returns for California

grapefruit for the fresh market strengthened, advancing to $4.90 a box in August, marking the first time for the season that prices rose above a year ago. Prices are expected to strengthen throughout the balance of the season, even with adequate supplies of citrus and noncitrus.

Responding to lower grower prices, retail prices have been generally lower as well; they have strengthened recently and are likely to advance until the 1983/84 season gets underway this fall.

Exports Up

Lower prices and limited supplies of grapefruit in Isreal helped to boost fresh grapefruit exports during the 10 months ending June 30, 1982, to a total of 285,805 metric tons, up 16 percent. Japan, our leading customer, purchased more than half of the total exports, up 25 percent. Europe bought aggressively, up 10 percent, with France sharing 63 percent of total exports to Europe. Exports to Canada stayed almost unchanged, but Canada's share declined to 15 percent from 17 percent last year.

Grapefruit Juice Pack

Because of the smaller crop and sharply larger carryin stocks, Florida packers have reduced the frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) pack. Approximately 14.5 million gallons (excluding reprocessed) had been packed, down 34 percent. Despite significantly lower prices, movement has not shown much gain. Through August 20, total movement amounted to 14.9 million gallons and was slightly above last season. F.o.b. prices have been steady at $2.47 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand, Florida canneries), compared with $3 a year earlier. Because of the reduced pack, stocks on hand as of August 20 were 29 percent below those a year ago. However, prices are not likely to strengthen in view of ample supplies.

Likewise, Florida packers also processed a considerably smaller quantity of canned grapefruit juice. A total of 10.9 million cases was processed during 1982/83, down 29 percent from last season. Despite the larger carryin stocks at the beginning of the season, the total supply of canned grapefruit juice is still significantly lower than last season. F.o.b. prices have been raised to $6.50 a dozen (46-ounce cans, sweetened and unsweetened), compared with $5.75 a year ago. As a result, movement has been running behind last year. The smaller pack more than offset larger carryin stocks and slower movement—leaving fewer stocks on hand as of August 20 than last year. Therefore, prices may remain firm through the season.

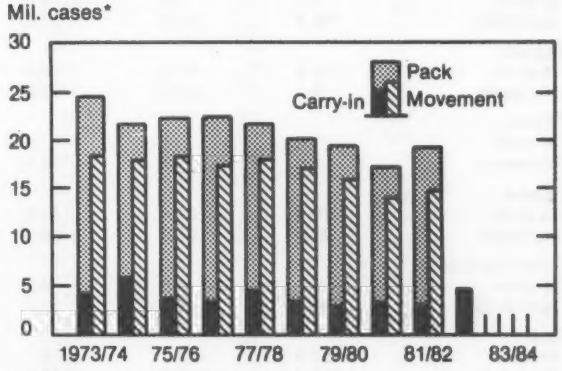
Florida packers have processed 17.6 million gallons of chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through August 20, down 14 percent from a year ago. Most of the reduced pack was from fresh fruit. Although f.o.b. prices have been steady, movement so far is running substantially lower than last season. The slack movement is partially caused by the sluggish economy. The smaller carryin and pack more than offset the decreased movement—leaving the chilled grapefruit juice inventory as of August 20 considerably less than a year ago.

Lemons

The California and Arizona lemon crops are estimated at 25.2 million boxes, 2 percent above 1981/82. Despite the larger crop, shipments have been behind last season's pace. Processing use was sluggish, accounting for 54 percent of total sales, compared with 59 percent last season. However, increased sales of fresh lemons were reported for both domestic and foreign markets. Domestic sales were up 6 percent, while exports increased more than 10 percent.

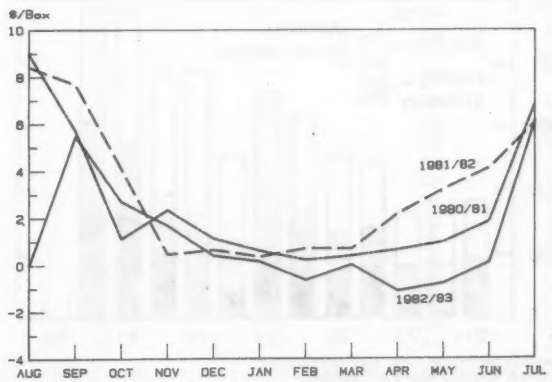
Japan, our leading customer, purchased 6 percent more lemons during 1982/83 ending June than a year ago, and its share also gained from 73 to 78 percent. On the other hand, a sluggish world economy and the strong U.S. dollar continued to depress our lemon market in Europe. However, increased shipments have been recorded for France, reflecting reduced lemon supplies from Mediterranean countries, particularly Spain and Italy. Canada, another principal customer, also bought significantly fewer fresh lemons.

Florida Canned Grapefruit Juice: Pack, Movement and Stocks



*24/2's. Season beginning October.
Source: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

All Lemons: U.S. Equivalent On-Tree Returns Received by Growers



The 1982/83 season-average f.o.b. price for fresh lemons was $8.86 a carton, compared with $9.06 last season. Prices were generally strong throughout the season. During the last few weeks of the season, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons were substantially higher in response to good demand and seasonally reduced supplies. Prices are expected to remain firm until the supply of lemons from 1983/84 becomes increasingly available. The industry currently forecasts a crop that will be moderately smaller than 1982/83. The official USDA forecast will be released on October 12.

Limes

Smaller Lime Crop

The 1983/84 Florida lime crop is forecast at 1.5 million boxes, 12 percent less than last season's record crop of 1.7 million boxes. Lime acreage has trended upward since 1977/78 and reached a record 6,200 acres in 1981/82. Yield has fluctuated during the last 10 years—from a low of 121 boxes per acre in 1977/78 to a record 250 boxes in 1974/75.

Despite a smaller crop, f.o.b. prices for fresh limes have been below last year. In late August, f.o.b. prices of Florida Persian Seedless limes were quoted at $2 a carton (10-pound, size 48-63), compared with $3.29 a year ago. Prices will likely average below 1982/83.

TREE NUTS

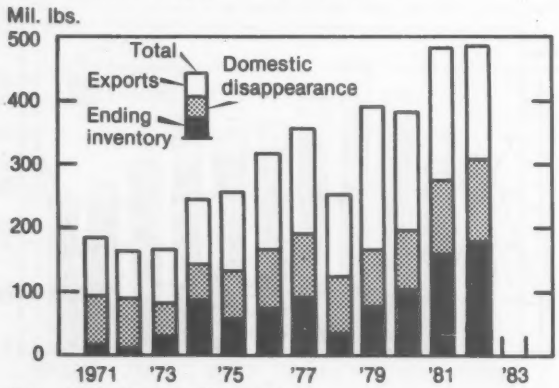
Almonds

Crop Sharply Less, But Supplies Adequate

The 1983 California almond crop, at 250 million pounds, is 28 percent less than in 1982. Average kernal size is large because nut sets are light. In addition, the percentage of nuts rejected is expected to be more than normal because of bad weather during critical development periods last spring.

The 1983/84 carryin is estimated at 178.9 million pounds (kernal weight), compared with 161 million in 1982/83.

U.S. Almond Supply and Utilization



Season beginning July. 1982 preliminary.
Source: Almond Board of California.

The larger carryin offsets the smaller outturn. As a result, the total supply of almonds will likely be adequate in 1983/84.

The larger 1983/84 carryin is as much a function of the larger 1982/83 crop as it is of lower shipments caused by substantially reduced exports. Domestic shipments in 1982/83, at 128.3 million pounds kernal weight, however, were up from the previous year.

Prospects for almond exports in 1983/84 will be a tradeoff between the strength of the dollar, the size of other nations' almond crops, and the degree of substitution between almonds and other nuts. Spain, the world's second largest almond producer, estimates its crop at 35,000 metric tons, 36 percent below the previous year. Italian production is up sharply from 1982/83, but the total amount is only 27,000 tons. On the other hand, Turkey expects a record filbert crop of 370,000 metric tons and the Italian crop is estimated at 100,000 tons. A certain amount of substitution between almonds and filberts exists. It will be further encouraged by the large filbert crop and the sharply lower price of filberts relative to almonds.

Exchange rates further complicate matters. The dollar is still strong against the world's major currencies, while the Spanish, Italian, and Turkish units of exchange are decidedly weak. While these factors could subdue export sales to European markets, other foreign buyers, such as

Table 10.—Tree nuts: Production, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983

Crop and State	1981	1982	1983
		1,000 lbs	
Almonds: (Shelled)			
California	407,000	347,000	250,000
		Tons	
Walnuts, English: (In-shell)			
California	225,000	234,000	180,000

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS.

Table 11.—Tree nuts in cold storage, June 30

Kinds	1981	1982	1983
		Million pounds	
Almonds:			
In-shell	1.4	0.9	4.6
Nutmeats	64.7	86.0	87.3
Walnuts:			
In-shell	22.8	17.6	48.0
Nutmeats	18.1	26.5	19.4
Filberts:			
In-shell	1.6	.6	.3
Nutmeats	1.6	1.7	3.8
Pecans:			
In-shell	19.2	103.4	47.6
Nutmeats	22.0	27.9	36.3
Other tree nuts:			
In-shell	8.0	4.6	4.6
Nutmeats	9.8	9.9	11.0
Total:			
In-shell	53.0	127.1	105.1
Nutmeats	116.2	152.0	157.8

SOURCE: Cold Storage, SRS.

Japan, have shown a marked interest in California almonds. Exports to such areas could pick up if demand there continues to strengthen.

Grower prices for almonds rose to 93 cents a pound in 1982, compared with 78 cents in 1981. During the coming season, prices will likely rise in response to increased domestic demand and smaller foreign supplies.

Walnuts

Smaller Crop Expected

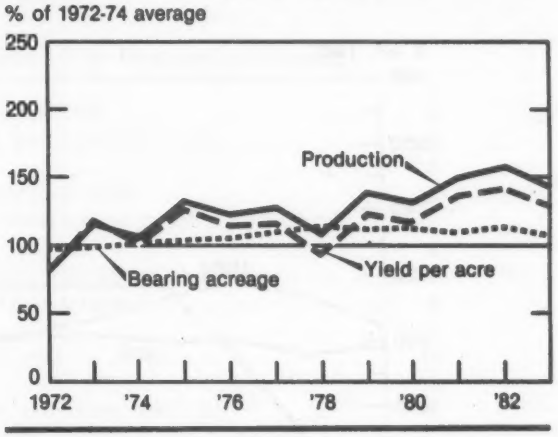
California's walnut crop is estimated at 180,000 tons (in-shell), down 54,000 tons from 1982. The lower production is more the result of the alternate bearing cycle than the damage done by heavy winter rains. However, some nuts are dropping from the trees because of blight and codling moth problems.

Shipments during 1982/83, at 418.6 million pounds (in-shell), were down 4 percent, despite the larger crop. The decrease in shipments was due in part to large domestic pecan and foreign walnut crops. Domestic shipments dropped just slightly, but exports were down sharply, largely the result of the substantial increase in the French walnut crop. The strong dollar was another factor that contributed to diminished exports.

There was also a slight shift in exports to various nations. Spain surpassed West Germany as the major buyer of U.S. walnuts, taking 32 percent of the U.S. shipments. Europe remained the major foreign market for walnuts, with Canada also taking a sizable amount in 1982/83.

In 1982, growers received $1,120 per ton (in-shell) for their walnuts, compared with $1,014 in 1981.

California Walnuts: Acreage, Production and Yield Per Acre



PER CAPITA TREE NUT CONSUMPTION

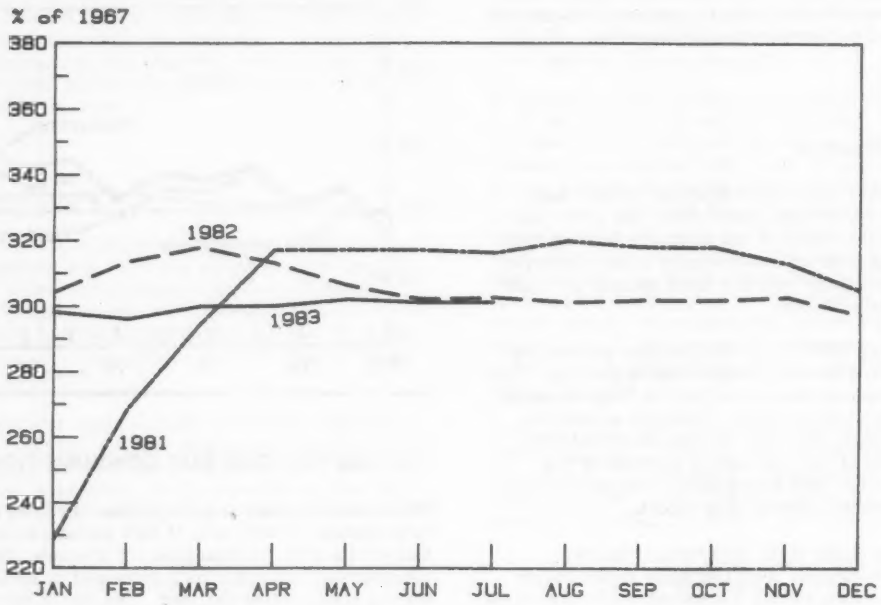
Preliminary estimates indicate that the 1982 per capita consumption of tree nuts, at 2.03 pounds, is up substantially from 1981. Consumption of almonds, filberts, macadamias, and other nuts increased in 1982, while walnut consumption declined. The rise in per capita consumption was partially the result of greater emphasis on domestic promotion of major varieties because of dampened export prospects. Adequate supplies were another factor behind the upward trend. Historical data regarding per capita consumption for each individual tree nut follow.

Table 12.—Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop year, 1960-82[1]

Crop Year[2]	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamias	Other[3]	Total
				Pounds			
1960	0.30	0.07	0.36	0.32	0.004	0.52	1.57
1961	.28	.07	.44	.30	.006	.53	1.63
1962	.27	.05	.27	.32	.008	.58	1.48
1963	.27	.05	.45	.32	.010	.47	1.57
1964	.30	.05	.43	.41	.012	.56	1.76
1965	.31	.06	.52	.33	.013	.56	1.79
1966	.33	.07	.41	.37	.013	.54	1.73
1967	.30	.07	.40	.37	.012	.59	1.74
1968	.33	.07	.39	.33	.016	.68	1.82
1969	.30	.05	.42	.34	.015	.58	1.71
1970	.34	.06	.36	.38	.020	.60	1.76
1971	.37	.07	.38	.42	.021	.62	1.88
1972	.36	.07	.38	.39	.019	.72	1.94
1973	.26	.10	.36	.40	.017	.57	1.71
1974	.26	.05	.34	.43	.023	.45	1.55
1975	.35	.08	.33	.52	.025	.61	1.91
1976	.42	.08	.29	.52	.026	.56	1.89
1977	.45	.07	.31	.51	.027	.33	1.70
1978	.40	.08	.33	.39	.028	.47	1.70
1979	.37	.04	.40	.48	.036	.41	1.73
1980	.42	.05	.38	.50	.044	.33	1.72
1981	.51	.05	.38	.49	.044	.33	1.80
1982[4]	.59	.06	.40	.46	.047	.47	2.03

[1]Civilian consumption only. [2]Beginning August of year indicated for filberts and walnuts, July for all others. [3]Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous. [4]Preliminary.

Frozen Fruit and Juices: BLS Producer Prices Index



Dried Fruit: BLS Producer Price Index

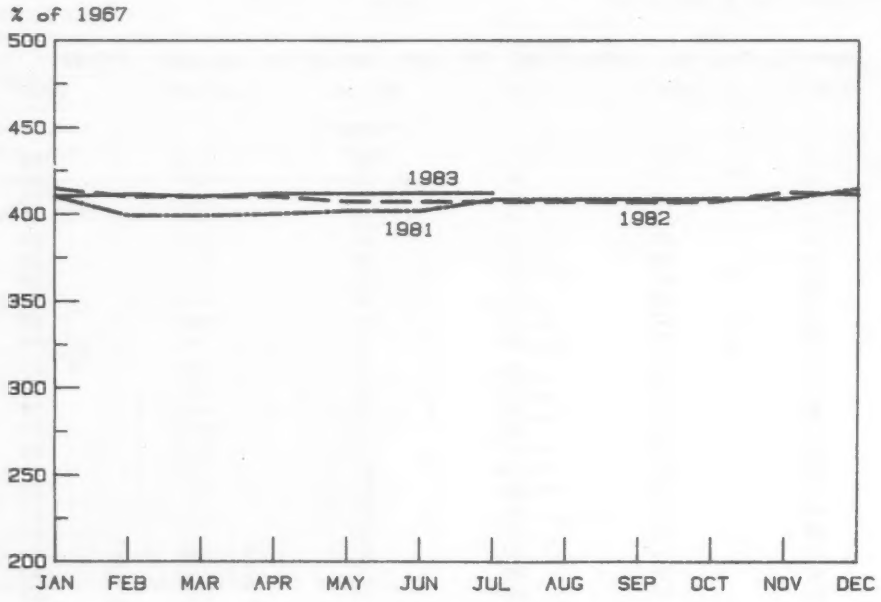


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Table 13.—Noncitrus fruit and berries: Production and utilization, United States, crops of 1966-82

Year	Utilized Production	Utilization of sales			
		Fresh		Processed[1]	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	1,000 tons			*1,000 tons*	
1966	10,427	3,639	34.9	6,788	65.1
1967	8,863	3,220	36.3	5,643	63.7
1968	10,187	3,583	35.2	6,604	64.8
1969	11,433	3,877	33.9	7,556	66.1
1970	10,138	3,536	34.9	6,602	65.1
1971	10,795	3,591	33.3	7,204	66.7
1972	8,667	3,275	37.8	5,392	62.2
1973	11,205	3,561	31.8	7,644	68.2
1974	12,207	4,455	36.5	7,752	63.5
1975	12,660	4,922	38.9	7,738	61.1
1976	112,136	4,748	39.1	7,388	60.9
1977	12,605	4,746	37.7	7,859	62.3
1978	12,790	4,406	34.4	8,384	65.6
1979[2]	14,021	4,589	32.7	9,432	67.3
1980	15,428	5,232	33.9	10,196	66.1
1981[3]	13,263	4,958	37.4	8,304	62.6
1982[4]	14,630	4,977	34.0	9,652	66.0

[1]Processed includes cull and cannery diversion for clingstone peaches. [2]Kiwifruit estimates excluded for 1979; estimated began in 1980. [3]Bushberries discontinued in 1981. [4]Preliminary.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts and Vegetable Reports, SRS.

Table 14.—Production and utilization of apples, avocados, and cranberries, United States, crops of 1979-82

Commodity and year	Production		Utilization						
				Processed (fresh equivalent)					
	Total	Utilized[1]	Fresh	Canned	Juice & cider	Frozen	Dried	Other[2]	Total processed[1]
	Thousand tons								
Apples:									
1979	4,071.6	4,059.1	2,152.3	668.4	977.4	68.3	127.9	64.9	1,906.8
1980	4,414.2	4,405.2	2,471.1	601.2	1,069.5	83.8	97.4	82.4	1,934.2
1981	3,876.8	3,853.0	2,226.9	501.2	900.0	86.4	95.0	43.6	1,626.1
1982	4,055.0	4,048.1	2,273.3	622.8	886.6	95.4	112.0	58.2	1,774.8
Avocados[3]:									
1979/80	102.3	102.3	102.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980/81	226.8	268.8	268.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
1981/82	182.8	182.8	182.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
1982/83	250.7	250.7	250.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cranberries[4]:									
1979	123.8	123.8	15.1	–	–	–	–	–	103.4
1980	134.9	134.9	16.3	–	–	–	–	–	113.0
1981	129.7	129.7	24.0	–	–	–	–	–	98.9
1982	146.4	146.4	23.5	–	–	–	–	–	118.9

[1]Some totals may not add due to rounding. [2]Apples: Includes vinegar, wine, jam, fresh slices for pie filling, etc. [3]Includes some processing. [4]Utilized cranberries include shrinkage.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Mid-Year Supplement, SRS.

Table 15.—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Total production and season-average prices received by growers, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983 production

State and area	Production[2]			Price per pound	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982
	Million pounds			*Cents*	
Eastern States:					
Maine	80.0	89.0	77.0	17.4	14.5
New Hampshire	45.0	56.0	50.0	19.0	15.5
Vermont	28.0	50.0	44.0	17.3	14.7
Massachusetts	83.0	100.0	93.0	19.9	17.3
Rhode Island	4.5	6.0	5.5	18.5	16.0
Connecticut	38.0	55.0	38.0	17.7	16.1
New York	800.0	1,130.0	1,150.0	12.8	8.9
New Jersey	95.0	140.0	100.0	13.0	10.3
Pennsylvania	400.0	525.0	460.0	9.5	9.3
Delaware	13.1	14.5	13.5	14.1	9.8
Maryland	70.0	80.0	77.0	13.8	13.7
Virginia	465.0	500.0	410.0	10.4	9.7
West Virginia	200.0	240.0	230.0	11.5	9.4
North Carolina	375.0	170.0	400.0	7.5	8.1
South Carolina	36.0	6.0	24.0	8.0	11.4
Georgia	45.0	15.0	20.0	9.3	10.8
Total	2,777.6	3,176.5	3,192.0		
Central States:					
Ohio	100.0	150.0	110.0	20.6	13.5
Indiana	68.0	77.0	65.0	13.8	13.8
Illinois	103.0	88.0	95.0	12.9	13.3
Michigan	660.0	980.0	750.0	9.1	6.9
Wisconsin	59.0	56.0	55.0	14.0	13.5
Minnesota	22.0	25.0	25.0	19.3	19.0
Iowa	11.0	11.5	12.5	15.6	14.5
Missouri	62.0	45.0	55.0	16.4	15.0
Kansas	14.0	12.5	16.0	10.3	13.5
Kentucky	21.0	12.0	16.0	13.0	15.4
Tennesse	11.0	4.5	8.5	12.9	17.7
Arkansas	23.0	10.0	22.0	9.6	15.1
Total	1,154.0	1,471.5	1,230.0		
Western States:					
Idaho	135.0	126.0	130.0	16.0	16.1
Colorado	75.0	40.0	85.0	10.0	10.3
New Mexico	17.0	12.0	6.0	12.6	12.4
Utah	54.0	54.0	58.0	10.7	12.9
Washington	2,760.0	2,600.0	3,000.0	10.9	9.5
Oregon	155.0	150.0	160.0	11.4	10.0
California	626.0	480.0	520.0	7.1	11.2
Total	3,822.0	3,462.0	3,959.0		
United States	7,753.6	8,110.0	8,381.0	11.1	9.9

[1]In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. [2]Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (million pounds): United States: 1981—47.7, 1982—13.8.

SOURCES: Production, Crop Production and Prices, Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Mid-Year Supplement, SRS.

Table 16.—Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington[1]: Monthly average prices per carton tray pack, extra fancy, f.o.b. shipping point, 1981/82-1982/83

Month	Red Delicious				Golden Delicious			
	Regular storage		C.A. storage		Regular storage		C.A. storage	
	1981/82	1982/83[2]	1981/82	1982/83[2]	1981/82	1982/83[2]	1981/82	1982/83[2]
	Dollars							
August	—	—	16.03	10.07	—	—	6.88	12.00
September	16.03	12.40	—	—	9.30	11.00	—	—
October	13.15	10.95	—	—	8.67	10.83	—	—
November	14.28	10.75	—	—	9.25	11.00	—	—
December	13.76	9.23	—	—	10.00	10.45	—	—
January	13.67	8.31	—	—	10.30	10.25	12.50	—
February	13.42	7.75	14.50	10.33	10.00	8.50	12.37	11.50
March	—	—	14.32	9.85	—	—	12.00	11.35
April	—	—	14.09	9.69	—	—	10.97	10.75
May	—	—	14.88	10.69	—	—	11.45	10.63
June	—	—	15.42	11.00	—	—	12.12	10.50
July	—	—	13.55	11.06	—	—	12.35	10.69

[1]Apples sizes 88's-113's. [2]Preliminary January through July 1983. C.A. = Control Atmosphere.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 17.—Grapes: Total production and season-average prices received by growers in principal States, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983 production

State	Production[1]			Price per ton[2]	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982
	Tons			*Dollars*	
New York	150,000	157,000	170,000	248.00	233.00
Pennsylvania	61,000	47,000	53,000	186.00	225.00
Ohio	10,300	9,000	8,000	198.00	203.00
Michigan	53,000	58,500	60,000	252.00	259.00
Missouri	2,200	2,500	3,400	311.00	320.00
North Carolina	5,100	4,500	5,000	318.00	321.00
Georgia	—	2,800	2,500	—	473.00
South Carolina	—	2,400	2,500	—	289.00
Arkansas	6,000	10,500	9,500	227.00	238.00
Arizona	12,400	15,100	13,500	1,240.00	991.00
Washington	159,000	168,900	220,000	189.00	185.00
Other States[3]	5,600	—	—	420.00	—
California:					
Wine	1,794,000	2,402,000	2,100,000	266.00	218.00
Table	420,000	602,000	500,000	440.00	347.00
Raisin[4]	1,779,000	3,134,000	2,750,000	306.00	214.00
Dried[5]	256,000	288,000	—	1,315.00	1,125.00
Not dried	755,000	1,112,000	—	275.00	214.00
All	3,993,000	6,138,000	5,350,000	302.00	230.00
United States	4,457,600	6,616,200	5,897,400	297.00	231.00

[1]Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (tons): U.S. 1981—600, 1982—780,200. [2]Price derived from unrounded data for California all varieties and raisin varieties. [3]Georgia and South Carolina through 1981. [4]Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried. [5]Dried basis, 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.00 tons of fresh grapes for 1981 and 5.25 tons for 1982.

SOURCES: Production, Crop Production and Prices, Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Mid-Year Supplement, SRS.

Table 18.—Peaches: Total production and season-average prices received by growers, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983 production

State	Production[1]			Price per pound	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982
	Million pounds			*Cents*	
Southern States:					
North Carolina	40.0	2.0	10.0	13.2	19.1
South Carolina	430.0	210.0	95.0	14.8	23.2
Georgia	140.0	120.0	85.0	11.8	20.4
Alabama	22.0	15.0	13.0	18.1	23.8
Mississippi	3.0	3.5	3.0	19.0	26.3
Arkansas	37.0	32.0	32.0	13.9	17.2
Louisiana	6.0	5.0	7.0	25.0	32.0
Oklahoma	13.0	9.0	9.0	16.7	26.4
Texas	34.0	16.0	27.0	21.0	30.0
Total Southern States	725.0	412.5	281.0		
California:					
Clingstone[2]	1,202.0	1,102.0	780.0	10.4	9.2
Freestone	434.0	415.0	440.0	12.3	10.6
Total California	1,636.0	1,517.0	1,220.0		
Other States:					
Massachusetts	0.2	1.5	1.8	35.0	45.0
Connecticut	.3	2.3	3.0	35.0	45.0
New York	9.0	12.0	14.5	23.6	27.1
New Jersey	90.0	80.0	110.0	23.9	27.6
Pennsylvania	65.0	90.0	99.0	17.6	21.4
Ohio	2.0	.3	10.0	31.0	32.0
Indiana	7.0	(3)	5.0	26.1	(3)
Illinois	22.0	(3)	11.0	21.4	(3)
Michigan	35.0	50.0	35.0	19.2	20.9
Missouri	15.0	4.5	16.0	15.0	29.0
Kansas	6.5	1.8	6.5	33.0	21.9
Delaware	1.6	1.7	1.8	18.8	21.5
Maryland	17.0	17.0	22.0	16.3	22.6
Virginia	30.0	27.0	24.0	13.3	18.2
West Virginia	18.0	14.0	22.0	15.3	23.3
Kentucky	16.0	(3)	6.0	21.0	(3)
Tennessee	10.0	1.5	2.2	18.5	25.0
Idaho	12.0	7.0	11.0	16.7	23.2
Colorado	20.0	11.0	10.0	16.5	26.3
Utah	12.0	3.5	13.0	18.6	25.1
Washington	20.0	25.0	29.0	23.6	22.3
Oregon	13.0	13.0	16.0	24.0	29.0
Total Other States	421.8	363.1	468.8		
United States	2,782.6	2,292.6	1,969.8	13.3	14.4

[1]Includes unharvested production and excess cullage (million pounds): United States, excluding California clingstone, 1981-34.8, 1982-24.7. [2]California clingstone is over the scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions (million pounds): 1981-96.0, 1982-159.0. [3]No significant commercial production due to earlier frosts.

SOURCES: Crop Production and Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, SRS.

Table 19.—Pears: Total production and season-average prices received by growers by States and Pacific Coast, variety comparison, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983 production

States	Production[1]			Price per ton[2]	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982
	Tons			*Dollars*	
Connecticut	1,600	1,550	1,580	480.00	500.00
New York	17,000	19,000	18,500	219.00	201.00
Pennsylvania	3,000	4,600	3,600	304.00	310.00
Michigan	9,000	12,000	8,000	224.00	220.00
Colorado	7,000	2,700	5,300	174.00	243.00
Utah	3,100	2,800	3,100	330.00	257.00
Washington	275,300	265,800	280,000	201.00	195.00
Oregon	205,000	175,000	196,000	178.00	213.00
California	376,000	321,500	307,500	176.00	150.00
United States	897,000	804,950	823,580	187.00	183.00
Pacific Coast:					
Washington:					
Bartlett	144,500	141,300	150,000	147.00	154.00
Other	130,800	124,500	130,000	260.00	243.00
Total	275,300	265,800	280,000	201.00	195.00
Oregon:					
Bartlett	85,000	70,000	76,000	115.00	130.00
Other	120,000	105,000	120,000	224.00	268.00
Total	205,000	175,000	196,000	178.00	213.00
California:					
Bartlett	366,000	314,000	300,000	176.00	148.00
Other	10,000	7,500	7,500	177.00	234.00
Total	376,000	321,500	307,500	176.00	150.00
3 States:					
Bartlett	595,500	525,300	526,000	161.00	147.00
Other	260,800	237,000	257,500	241.00	254.00
Total	856,300	762,300	783,500		

[1]Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold (tons): U.S. 1981—3,050, 1982—1,220. [2]All prices.

SOURCES: Production, Crop Production, and Prices, Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Mid-Year Supplement, SRS.

Table 20.—Plums and prunes: Production and season-average prices received by growers in principal States, 1981, 1982, and indicated 1983 production

Crop and State	Production			Price per ton[1]	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982
	Tons			*Dollars*	
Prunes and plums:[2]					
Michigan	16,000	11,000	13,000	140.00	261.00
Idaho	7,500	7,000	6,800	272.00	460.00
Washington	14,600	11,500	15,000	116.00	300.00
Oregon	38,000	30,000	26,000	157.00	184.00
Total 4 States	76,100	59,500	60,800	156.00	262.00
Dried prunes:					
California	159,500	126,000	[3]135,000	654.00	684.00
Plums:					
California	197,500	118,500	170,000	309.00	619.00
United States (fresh basis)	776,000	581,200	649,300		

[1]All prices. [2]Mostly prunes, however, estimates include small quantities of plums in all States. [3]Dry-fresh ratio is 3 to 1.

SOURCES: Production, Crop Production and Prices, Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, SRS.

Table 21.—U.S exports of selected fresh noncitrus fruits, by destination, 1980/81-1982/83 season

Item and season[1]	Canada	Europe		Latin America	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Other	Total
		EC [2]	Total					
				Metric tons				
Apples:								
1980/81	39,468	20,486	38,782	45,336	—	28,669	153,173	305,428
1981/82	65,979	16,589	36,004	42,533	37,232	19,328	72,651	273,727
1982/83	42,670	11,909	24,596	37,364	62,748	27,185	78,735	273,298
Grapes:								
1980/81	92,248	1,030	2,857	5,639	—	8,971	12,834	122,549
1981/82	80,704	500	1,915	5,375	—	7,158	15,809	110,961
1982/83	77,895	590	1,497	3,656	—	10,241	15,844	109,133
Pears:								
1980/81	17,385	1,404	10,349	11,439	—	304	6,635	46,112
1981/82	23,638	723	6,441	14,708	—	315	7,125	52,227
1982/83	15,695	172	4,261	7,895	—	95	7,911	35,857

[1]Season beginning July 1 for apples and pears; June 1 for grapes. [2]Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Greece, United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 22.—U.S exports of selected canned noncitrus fruits, by destination, 1980/81-1982/83 season

Item and season[1]	Canada	Europe		Latin America	Japan	Other	Total
		EC[2]	Total				
			Metric tons				
Peaches:							
1980/81	20,176	11,075	14,959	8,963	10,662	4,000	58,760
1981/82	15,358	3,259	5,970	5,617	9,725	3,222	39,892
1982/83	11,692	6,521	8,230	2,074	9,586	4,390	35,972
Fruit cocktail:							
1980/81	17,567	9,226	16,268	2,869	3,849	11,182	51,735
1981/82	15,942	6,200	10,711	3,366	3,666	10,457	44,142
1982/83	12,560	5,417	9,586	1,614	3,328	11,499	38,587
Pineapple:							
1980/81	5,058	2,245	2,490	158	448	1,258	9,412
1981/82	7,676	2,445	3,098	124	545	1,122	12,565
1982/83	8,154	1,336	1,535	192	379	530	10,790
Cherries[3]:							
1980/81	822	5,492	5,590	251	852	582	8,097
1981/82	379	85	114	389	1,024	292	2,198
1982/83	742	1,704	1,771	142	695	464	3,814
Apricots:							
1980/81	220	94	175	225	102	327	1,049
1981/82	316	100	139	389	80	300	1,224
1982/83	282	45	72	459	78	377	1,268
Pears:							
1980/81	671	181	578	453	71	826	2,599
1981/82	563	266	729	265	85	1,220	2,862
1982/83	428	176	345	191	85	1,292	2,341

[1]Season beginning July 1 for cherries; June 1 for other canned items. [2]Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Greece, United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland. [3]Excludes Maraschino cherries.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 23.—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Movement		Stocks[1]
		To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	To date[1]	Total season	
				1,000 gallons[2]				
Orange:								
1980/81	57,281	234,651	249,618	291,932	306,899	173,172	240,647	118,760
1981/82	68,987	196,826	214,904	265,813	283,891	164,080	230,512	101,733
1982/83	53,379	205,880		259,259		161,130		98,129
Grapefruit:								
1980/81	4,876	[3]21,070	[3]21,072	25,939	25,948	12,532	17,548	13,407
1981/82	8,404	[3]21,885	[3]21,902	30,289	30,306	14,220	18,900	16,068
1982/83	11,406	[3]14,644		26,050		14,480		11,570
Tangerines:								
1980/81	884	[4]1,199	[4]1,199	2,083	2,083	1,455	1,628	627
1981/82	455	[4]943	[4]943	1,398	1,398	869	1,005	529
1982/83	393	[4]457		850		696		154

[1]For the 1982/83 season, week ending August 13; 1981/82 August 14; 1980/81 August 15. These respective dates include data through the 37th week of each season. [2]For 1981/82-1982/83 reported in 42.0 degree brix; 1980/81, 43.4 degree brix. The conversion factor ratio from 43.4 degree to 42.0 degree is 1.03970. Grapefruit—40 degree brix, and Tangerines—42 degree brix. [3]Includes receipts of Florida product from non-members and domestic receipts on non-Florida product. [4]Includes domestic receipts of non-Florida product.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

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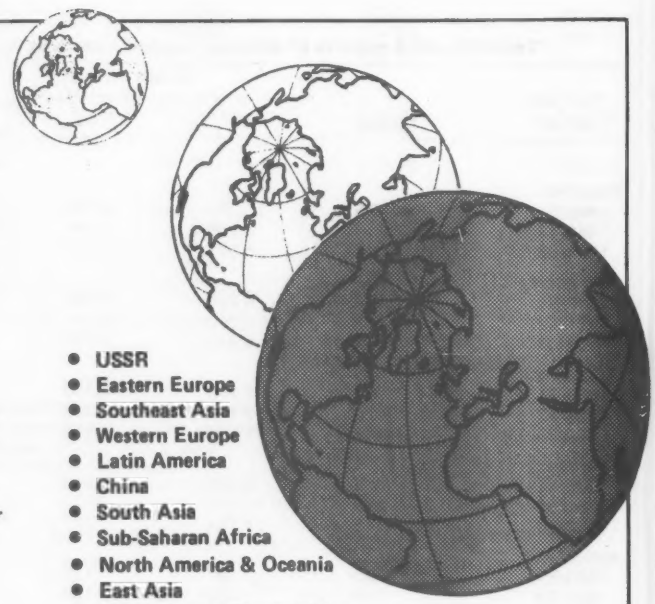

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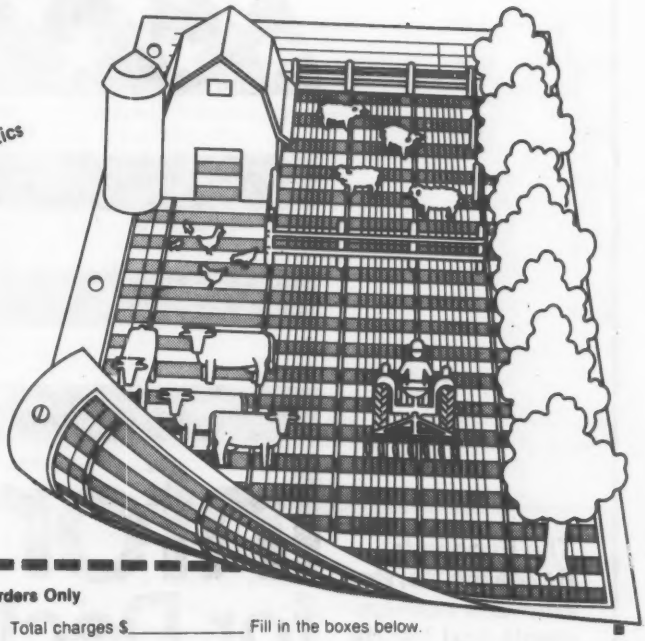

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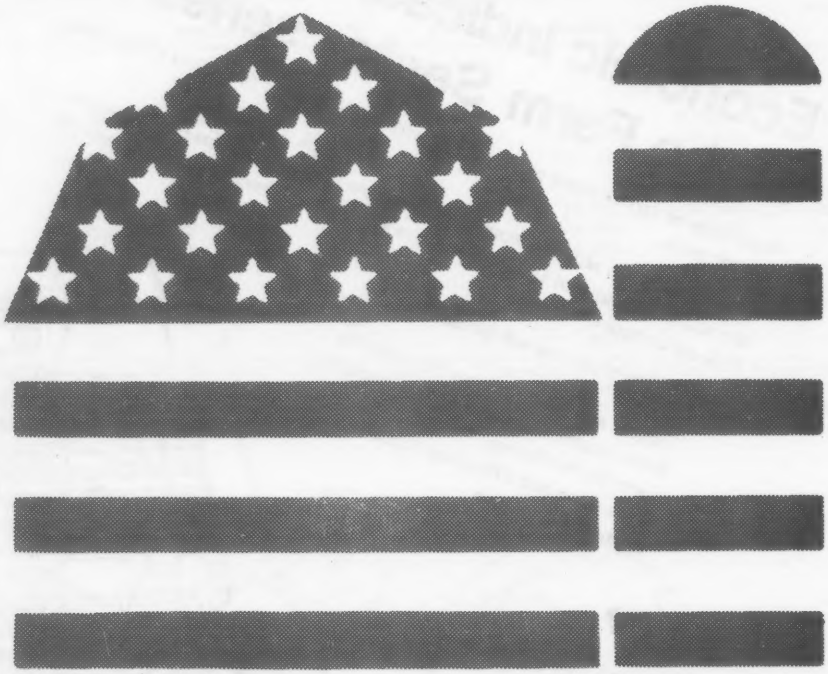

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